### Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—" The Exiles."
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—Heller's Wonders
NIBLO'S GANDEN—" Maforlies."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" The Bella."
FARE THEATRE—" OUI Aldermen."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRES.
STANDARD THEATRE—" FRIE."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" A Celebrated Case."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Diplomacy."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.

FERREO'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Concert and Fair.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH—Lecture.

Miss Kingsley.

GLIMORE'S GARDEN—2 and 8: The Great London Show.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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DRY EXTRA QUALITY.
RENAUDIN, BOLLINGER & CO.,
The favorite "Dry" Wine of Great Britain

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms. cash in advance.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Some of the weavers on strike in Lancashire are ready to submit their claims to arbitration. - The equipment of the Russian Baltic fleet is proceeding with all haste. === The Grand Duke Nicholas has demanded the surrender of Shumla within eight days. .... In Santo Domingo, General Gonzalez and General Guillermo are each at the head of provisional governments A Russian journal asserts that the proposal for the withdrawal of the British and Russian forces from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted in principle.

Domestic.-The President says that office-holders will not be restrained from subscribing to campaign funds. A large number of Southern war claims have been discovered in the Hense in the form of petitions, in which shape they have the same standing as bills. - Secretary Sherman has made a denial of certain stories set affoat by inflationists, ----- George T. Hathaway, treasurer of the Sagamore and the Border City Mills, of Fall River, is reported to be a defaulter to a large amount, and to have wrecked the companies.

Congress .- In the Senate, Mr. Voorbees submitted an amendment to the substitute for the House bill repealing the Resumption Act. Mr. Blaine presented resolutions against a radical change in the tariff laws, Messrs, Mitchell, Windom and Lamar spoke in favor of the bill extending the time to complete the Northern Pacific Railroad, Mr. Sargent offered an amendment to the Woman Suffrage Bill, forbidding the exclusion of women from practicing as attorneys in any courts of the United States. ...... In the House, Mr. Blair's resolutions was referred to the Judiciary Committee, The bill providing for the issue of fractional currency and small Treasury notes was defeatedyeas 120, nays 124. The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill was passed, under a suspension of the rules and without debate, by a vote of 166 to 66 Mr. Cox rose to a question of privilege and proposed to read a protest against the passage of the bill. On motion of Mr. Butler, made while an objection to a ruling by the Speaker was pending, the House adjourned, by a vote of 121 to 84. The protest is signed by twenty-eight members.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-William Orton died suddenly, yesterday, of apoplexy. - Collector Arthur and District-Attorney Bliss showed that no blame could be attached to the present Custom House administration for the irregularities in "charges and commissions." Four Erie motions were brought up in the Supreme Court. - More of Mrs. Newell's letters were read in the Newell divorce suit. \_\_\_ John A. Stewart gave an count of the hearing on resumption before the House Committee, at Washington, A special partner in the St. Nicholas Hotel management asked for a receiver. - A statement of the assets, in promissory notes, of the suspended Tarrytown Bank, was made, - A mother attempted to abandon her child in Brooklyn. Gold, 1003s, 1003s, 10012. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 99610 cents. Stocks active and irregular, closing feverish.

THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE observations indicate pecasional rains, followed by cooler, partly cloudy weather. Thermometer, 57°, 67°, 54°

Collector Arthur meets, in another column, the only reflections which Special Agent Curtis cast upon him in connection with the "charges and commissions" cases. General Arthur shows that an investigation of the charge that clerks were in the pay of the attorney in those suits proved them to have been merely doing extra work on cases with which they were familiar-a practice recommended by the Solicitor of the Treasury seven years ago, and directly approved by the Sec-The suggestion that the Collector should have personally examined the papers in these suits was too absurd to need refutation, and General Arthur disposes of it in a very few words.

There is now a fair prospect that England and Russia will mutually agree to withdraw their forces from the neighborhood of Constantinople, the Russian troops retiring probably to Adrianople, while the British fleet returns to Besika Bay. Prince Bismarck, who made the proposal, discerned at the outset that its acceptance was essential to the success of further negotiations. The Lion and Bear had reached a point where neither could advance without grappling with the other. There are, as the foreign telegrams show, intricate details to be settled, but if there is only a moderate degree of confidence exhibited on each side, these may be arranged amicably. Diplomacy may then take up the Congress scheme again, with better hopes of success.

What may fairly be considered as the defence of the Board of Health against the charges of the Citizens' Committee is embodied in a letter printed on another page. The writer takes issue with Mr. Musgrave on the main statement of his report, holding that the villainous odors of which so much complaint is made do not come from the slaughter- material reduction of revenue, notwithstand-

etc., as Mr. Musgrave alleges, but from the petroleum refineries. The very existence of one of the establishments referred to in the report of the Citizens' Committee is denied, and it is even intimated that that paper was written without a personal inspection of the places criticised. These are issues of fact which it ought to be easy to determine. The Citizens' Committee allege that certain establishments emit most offensive and pestilential odors; the Board of Health deny it, and declare that, through their efforts, such manu- a lie. factories have been compelled to do their work properly. It ought not to be difficult to discover which statement is the correct one, and the appointment of what may be called literally a smelling committee would seem to be in order.

If Mr. Cox would play oftener his rôle of yesterday in the House, he would win a reputation worth having. His leadership of the little band of members who wished to protest against the passage of the River and Harbor bill was brave and manly, and it was none the less effective because by parliamentary tricks the protest was kept off the journal of the House. The passage of that bill, without debate, without consideration in the Committee of the Whole and under a suspension of the rules, was a most disgraceful performance, worthy of the House of Representatives which passed the Bland Silver Bill without a word of discussion. But the bill itself is more scandalous still. It takes from the treasury the enormous sum of \$7,300,000, the appropriations being sometimes for rivers to which, as Mr. Cox suggested, it will be necessary to supply water; sometimes for rivers wholly situated in a single State; sometimes for important works which must be concluded, but more often for the creek which is to fertilize the politics of the "deestrict." This measure is the triumph of log-rolling, one of the greatest achievements of that disreputable trade, the total of appropriations being sixty per cent greater than that of the last River and Harber bill which became a law, that of 1876. Mr. Cox and Mr. Hewitt have not, however, thrown away their efforts. Their protest has gone to the country, and the country will appeal to the Senate.

The following table of total payments for postage on regular editions of the several New-York papers named, for the quarter ending March 31, 1878, has been made up for us from the official returns at Washington:

S. Weekty. Weekly, Total. PRIMUNE. 81.705 4% 1,121 58 1,628 20 4,1%5 26 Heraid... 3,330 80 .... 958.54 4,289.34 Times... 1,691.24 409.82 1,134.54 3,235.60 World... 868.52 294.58 852.40 2,015.50

These figures, as all conversant with such matters know, furnish an absolute test of the relative circulations of the of all payments of postage" by the several papers concerned, to be pubmove all difficulty, we now hereby give the law of unanimity to its utmost verge. notice to Postmaster James that he has our full consent to furnish, impaper, for one week.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS.

it had the power, stands as the test of its will. to the carcless work of Lord Ripon and other subject can the action of the House be was resorted to, and an accomplished agent of tial election. Its members have voted, and its months later, that Minister Blake was reported committees have acted, with distinct under- to have made the statement so often quoted. standing of the responsibility. It is but just, therefore, to consider what the Democratic House and its leading committee.

I. On the Currency question, unlimited silver coin and silver notes, receivable instead of if not the design, to establish a precedent that gold for customs duties. Not limited in issue, silver must inevitably have fallen to its bullion value. The actual loss to the Government might have been as much as \$14,000,000; the injury to all industry and commerce, had the Bland bill passed the Senate as it passed

the House, cannot be computed. II. As to the public credit, Democracy has voted to make depreciated silver payable for bonds and interest, and to repeal the Resumption Act. Fortunately, we are not likely to ing between two subordinate Provinces know how much harm such an act would cause. A Republican Senate extracted the must be some influential and controlling reafaugs from the Silver Bill, and proposes to do as much for the bill for repeal of the Resumption Act, and the only thing certain is that the repeal would have been regarded as an act of repudiation, would have greatly increased the sales of United States bonds by foreign holders, and forced this country to give its wheat and cotton, at prices fixed by foreign buyers, in payment for its bonds at prices fixed by foreign sellers.

III. As to the banks, through its proper committee in the House, Democracy proposes to put out of existence the National Bank system and currency, throwing back upon the market for sale about \$300,000,000 of United States bonds now held by the banks as security for their circulation. For the inevitable depreciation of the bonds, Democracy cares nothing. The only possible substitute would be a State bank circulation, by which the country was inconvenienced and plundered under Democratic rule before the war.

IV. As to the tariff, Democracy has proposed, through its leading committee in the House, to make a sweeping change hostile to manufactures at a time when manufactures are extraordinarily depressed; to take off duties amounting to nearly \$13,000,000 yearly from the foreign products which compete with American wool and hemp growers, and manufacturers of cotton, wool, hemp, silk, metals and glass, and to substitute increased duties on sugars, spices and liquors produced abroad, which do not compete with leading industries of this country. The crudities and amazing stupidities of the proposed tariff need not here be considered; its main purpose is to cut down duties on foreign manufactured products so much that there would still be a

houses, bone and fat-boiling establishments, ing an increase of about \$6,500,000 in duties on non-competing foreign products.

V. As to internal revenue, Democracy proeasily or cheaply collected after the reduction than it is now, in order to add the odious income tax, which, after ten years of experience, was abolished in obedience to a general popular desire. The tax on tobacco reaches those who choose to use the article; the tax on incomes reaches those who do not choose to swear to

VI. The net result of the changes in taxation would be to diminish the public revenue materially-it is estimated as much as \$20,-000,000. The net result of the Silver and Corrency Bills would be to diminish the value of revenues by about \$14,000,000, and to compel the country to pay many millions every week for bonds sent home by foreign holders. But, as if these steps toward repudiation were

not enough-VII. Democracy proposes to pay Southern claims, in amount for exceeding the present ability of the Government, and to expend in improvements, mainly at the Souths money enough to make bankruptey quick and easy. The River and Harbor Bill, known at Washington as "The Great Divide," was expected to pass the House with ease, and with entire correctness, it seems, because, as its friends openly boasted, "two-thirds of the "members had been put into the bill." Jobs supposed to be satisfactory to the Solid South, and to a sufficient number of members from the North, had been included, and it was not thought an objection that the bill takes many millions from the Treasury. To leave the United States Treasmry empty, and the United States without credit, was a prime element of Democratic policy as long ago as 1861.

It is enough to state the outlines of the Democratic policy as to finance, currency, and taxation. Argument is not needed. Those who like that policy ought to support it earnearly. It means repudiation, but it is consistent. It will bring dishonor and rain, but it will please some prejudices. There is a time coming when the work of Democracy will be considered as a whole, and then we shall see how the people like it.

THE HALITAX COMMISSION ONCE MORE. The Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator questions the accuracy of our statement that the Canadian Mmistry had taken the same ground, assumed in advance by The London Times, that unanimity in the Fisheries Commission was essential to an authoritative verdict. In reply, we have to state that a declaration to that effect by Mr. Blake, Minister of Justice in the Canadian Government, has been quoted, requoted, and quoted again, both in the American and several papers in their Weekly and Semi- Dominion Press, without the slightest contraweekly editions, and a tolerable clue to the diction so far as we have seen. The declaraout-of-town circulations of dailies. We have tion was made early in 1875, after the failure already offered, for the satisfaction of ad- of negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty, and vertisers, to unite with any two of the other it was made in stronger language and more eight-paged papers in asking from Postmaster at length than we have thus far repeated; James a certified statement in detail for Mr. Blake said, or is reported to have said, "that the amount awarded to Canada would, "after all, depend on what the Commissioners

And so long as the Canadian Press have revived the discussion of this subject, it may be mediately, to the publisher of The New-York | well to remark that there has been a very Times, an exact statement of the payments for general understanding-or belief, if you choose postage by The Tribune and The Times respec- |-in Washington, that the design of so sudtively, for the past quarter, and for any or all | denly and earnestly opening negotiations for the quarters of the previous year, on the sole | a Reciprocity Treaty in 1873-'74, was to avoid condition that Mr. James shall first receive the settlement of the fishery question before writing from said publisher his a commission, where unanimity was held to pledge to print forthwith the said statement, be essential to a valid award. The British exactly and conspicuously, at the head of his Ministry and the Canadian Ministry had careeditorial columns, in all the issues of his fully examined the Treaty of Washington, and Commission, the Halifax Arbitration required The Democratic House acts for the party; its associate commissioners in framing the Treaty Committee of Ways and Means, there is no of Washington. And thus the plan of interreason to doubt, acts for the House. On no posing negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty more important to the industry and commerce | the British Government, Mr. H. C. Rothery, of the country. If the party fails to meet was sent hither in the Autumn of 1873, just public support in that respect, it will never after the fishery clause had taken effect. It succeed in the next Congressional or Presiden- was on the failure of these efforts, eighteen

And still further, we may say that the lately reported decision of the English authorities on 'budget" actually is, as presented by the the appealed case between two Canadian Provinces, involving the law of arbitration, is believed to have been influenced by the desire, would fit the Halifax case. Certain it is that the uniform law of English arbitration requires unanimity for a valid award, unless it be expressly stipulated that a majority may decide. President Woolsey, in referring to the Halifax case, gives the weight of his authoritative name that between nations arbitrations are governed by the Roman law, which empowers a majority to decide. this could hardly be pleaded as bindthe British Empire, and hence there of son on the part of the English Government for reversing its own uniform law. And notwithstanding the high authority of President Woolsey, we have been disposed to question the applicability of his doctrine to the case where both nations are governed by the common law. Between England or America and a Continental Power in Europe we can well see the fitness, and, perhaps, the necessity of the Roman Rule-but not between two nations to both of which the civil law is alien and unknown. As well, we think, might President Woolsey claim that, because treaty stipulations between England and Continental Powers are always written in French or Latin, therefore the United States and England should

frame their treaties in French or Latin. We are not to be drawn into an argumen against paying the Halifax award; but we shall not be driven from the task, and indeed the duty, of proving that that incomprehensible verdict was obtained against us under circumstances which we hope never to see repeated, and which cannot be repeated indeed without shocking public faith in the fairness of international arbitration. Injurious criticism has been freely launched against every one in America who has ventured to discuss or in any way to question the justice of the Halifax verdict, and invidious comparison has been attempted by calling attention to the fact that England paid the Geneva award without cavil and without delay. While this statement is not indeed strictly true as to the mode of England's submission and payment, we beg leave to interpose the plea that no parallelism whatever exists between the cases. There never was the slightest doubt expressed-nor

render an authoritative and binding verdict; whereas that is the very question at issue touclang the Halifax award. It is simply to poses to take off about \$10,000,000 from the | ignore facts and confound all distinctions, to tax on tobacco, which will be not more fully, argue similarity, much less identity, in the two cases.

OUR LUCKY FISHERMAN.

To have fallen under Glover's own displeasure was enough of sorrow; our cup is filled to overflowing by the intelligence that THE TRIBUNE'S occasional references to that statesman's great enterprises have soured the dispositions of several Democrats of more or less prominence. There seems to be a growing impression among these that too much space has been given to Glover of late; that the importance of his work has been overestimated; and that so far as the Democratic readers of The Tribune are concerned, they can get along comfortably without hearing anything more about Glover for the present. We are in receipt of a somewhat sulphurons unsigned postal card on this subject, which, no doubt, expresses the sentiments of the average Democrat, argung us in a frenzied way to drop the subject. Glover, himself, has once or twice intimated that had he been much more ambittous than he reatly is, he would by this time have been fairly gluited with fame; and the other day he stated quite broadly in the House that THE TRIBUNE had misrepresented and slandered him. And all these things give us pain. When, a little may be the fortune of war, Lord Derby declares while ago, Glover wrote a correction of the statement which was commented on in these columns, to the effect that his fishing had been so far successful that he had landed two of his experts, we gave it immediately to the pubhe. He said they were not experts. And, sure enough, they were not. They were under pay, to be sure, but as witnesses, not as experts. Glover is a man who draws nice distinctions. So, in fact, do all the leaders in this Congress. It a man's name is on the pay-roll as a crippled soldier, they insist on calling him so, though he never smelt powder; if as a witness, they will have him called a witness, and not an expert, though he does the work of an expert. Again, Glover corrected our Washington correspondent as to something which our correspondent did not say. We hastened to make public the correction, because we are always glad to hear from Glover; and then, to set both him and the public right, we corrected the correction. And still be is not happy. Nor are his party friends in Congress; or the bounding Banning; nor the witnesses who are not experts; nor the Doorkeepers; nor peaker Randall; nor anybody, in fact, except the folks he is fishing for. These last are reprehensibly hilarious and exasperatingly gay. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

interesting. We are even charged with treating the matter in a frivolous and unbecoming anner, which Heaven forbid. We new say that we cannot drop Glover. For reasons not necessary now to be dwelt upon, but which are only too obvious to those who have watched has fishing and noted what he has caught, his political friends ask us to forbear further reference to him. But the public would not be satisfied, nor would the history of lished conspicuously by each. To re- "would be willing to concede"—thus pushing the satisfied, nor would the history of comply. From the time this statesman burst upon the country early in the present session with a proposition to break Congress up into skirmishing parties-arming them with subpossas and mittimuses and processes for contempt, and power to send for persons and papers, and quo warrantes and njunctions and all manner of oaths, to go hanting the country through for fraud-he has had a strange fascunation for the general public. He has been since then the most conspicuous feature of Congress. He and the Doorberpers have divided public attention. found to their amazement that, differing from the Geneva Tribunal and the Washington Claims stale nor custom wither. It has been our simple endeavor to chronicle him as he The Democratic policy is known at last, as unanimity for a verdict. Our belief to this went on. We knew him to be in earnest days party platforms are made by deeds, not and it is well borne out by the severe tone words. What that party has done, so far as of reflection in which The London Times refers watch of him accordingly. We had the realized for additional powers at the oatset; and we have kept bargain with the Syndicate will burn no one except watch of him accordingly. We had the realized for additional powers at the oatset; and we have kept bargain with the Syndicate will burn no one except watch of him accordingly. asking with a mad machine; and when the first flict of it covered his own friends with dirty water, we pointed out to him in the most kindly way that if he kept up that sort of thing he would be likely to create dissatisfacion. When a little later he began swinging is book and line round in an excued manner, nching his own witnesses and experts, and inally jerking the Bounding Banning overboard, THE TABLES, as our readers will bear witess, congratulated him in the warmest terms pon his vigor and enthusiasm, but at the same time took occasion to remark that his own friends were contemplating his extions with something like dismay. We have onsidered this statesman's fishing for fraud a truly national spectacle, and have so treated it. We can only say we are sorry if he has had too much of fame. We appreciate his modesty. He has made mistakes to be sure; mistakes merely in catching the wrong persons. But consider how much worse he might have done; he might have fished all day and caught

nothing. There were heroes before Agamemnon and fishermen before Glover. Of one of the latter it was written:

His pole was made of the sturdy oak And his line was a cable that never broke. He baited his hook with tigers' talls, And fat on a rock and bobbed for whales. And of another:

His pole was made of a peacock's feather, And his line was a thread of the finest tether. He based his book with mires of cheese, And sat in his bed and boobed for fleas. at it shall be written of Glover: The Speaker rapped order, the Congressmen jawed.

When Glover remarked, " I'll go fishing for fraud." He haited his book with experts and mousers, And caught all his friends by the seat of the trousers.

OUR OWN BUSINESS. The following is from last night's Commereial Advertiser:

one of our morning newspapers says: "It is extremely doubtful whether a policy of deliberate and persistent lying pays in the long run is any business." Now that our neighbor has made this discovery, we hope to see an improvement in its columns. There is room for it. Some people make themselves very unhappy over the success of their neighbors. This infirmity belongs mainly to those who are afflicted with envy and Jealousy—two very mean vices. The TRIBUNK is deing well, and we are glad to hear it; and so sught every one else to be who is not yellow-eyed.

Similar personants also appears in a number

Similar paragraphs also appear in a number of other journals. To these kindly contemporaries we are glad to repeat what we should scorn to say in answer to misrepresentations of what is so entirely our own business by envious rivals, that THE TRIBUNE does not have outstanding one dollar of indebtedness, floating or otherwise, beyond the amount expressed on the face of its first and only mortgage, as long since duly recorded. The annual interest on this debt is covered by less than two-thirds of our annual cash rents from tenants. While incurring this debt, we have increased our assets by the purchase of (in round numbers) two hundred thouwas there room for doubt-that a majority of sand dollars' worth of additional real the Geneva Tribunal were fully empowered to estate, the erection of a building that

cost \$600,000, and the purchase of an entirely new outfit of printing presses, other machinery, types and fixtures. And we feel altogether comfortable over it ourselves; and beg to thank our contemporaries, far and near, for the good will with which they have so generally received the statement.

Reports and denials succeed each other rapidly in Europe. The general impatience for news begets rumors and surmises, which sometimes foreshadow what is about to happen, and as often do not. Still Lord Derby's recent outline of the situation remains at once timely and accurate, and some of its points, as given in the full reports, are too valuable to be ost. In the opinion of the ex-Foreign Minister, Russia and England cannot vitally injure each other. Although poor, Russia can always find men and food. England may blockade her ports, but with the German ports open she may successfully, though with some vexatious delays, conduct ner commerce. Neither power can assail the other on land, except that Russia might by intrigues or secret negotiations impair British authority in India. As regards foreign aid, the ex-Foreign Minister contends that England could not count on a single ally. In Germany the "Government shows warm and undisguised sympathy with Russia;" France and Italy are indifferent, and will continue neutral. Austria, which might be expected to make common cause with England, is restrained by internal divisions, disordered finances, and the overshadowing greatness of Germany, without whose support or assured neutrality she dare not enter the field against Russia. Whatever that England cannot reëstablish the Turkish Empire. She might have kept it alive, but she cannot restore it. Such being the case, war promises no gams which diplomacy might not acquire. With these home truths reiterated for them by the advocates of peace, it is astonishing that the British Government should be leading he country, step by step, into war, with increasing temerity. But, as Lord Derby showed, the English people are at times irrestrainable, having been as hostile to Turkey after the Bulgarian outrages, as they are now to the Russian pretensions. The Government only goes with the popular current.

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

Keep your temper, Glover. There's lots of fun in

Nobody seems auxious to pay \$300,000,000 for the blessing of Democratic rule.

Mr. Blair is still muttering "fraud." He would save his wind by chalking the word on his back. The army is likely to come out ahead in another ussle with the Democratic party. It got into that

abit several years ago.

If General Ewing would comprehend that the cubiic has infinitely more confidence in Secretary therman than it has in any Ewing, he would spare aimself a large waste of nervous energy.

General Batler said in a speech at Boston, last week, that he could not say much about the work of Congress, as it had done "almost literally tothing," If he had added that the little accom-nished was all bad, his definition would have been But we are asked to drop Glover, Democrais tell us that the subject has ceased to be omplete. Governor Wade Hampton authorizes the state-

ment that he has not written to the President askng for a wholesale purdon of political criminals of all kinds in South Carolina. He has merely asked for the pardon of the three Ku-Klux criminals now in the Albany Penitentiary. If there ever was a convict who deserved to serve out his full term it is Ku-Klux fiend. One of the suddenest of late politi-

cal portents is the change of tone in The World as to the "fraud" yell. The World has been one of the ablest as well as the earliest among Democratic journals that scouted the folly of attempting to unsent President Playes. Now it skilfully nurses the hantling, and suggests that Congress should do something. The latest man whom the President is said to

cave his eye on for Collector of New-Orleans is ex-Congressman George L. Smith. He is a native of New-Hampshire, served in the Federal army during the war, and settled in Louisiana at its close. He was a member of the Legislature there from 1870 to 1872, and at one time was proprietor of a newspour at Shreveport. He is said to be a man of ability and integrity. If he is a good man for the place, the sociar the President pars him into it the hetter. It is folly to be talking about making vacancies anywhere else till this long standing one

The summary manner in which the House sat upon General Butler's financial invention will be apt to discourage the inflationists for the rest of the ession. Their clamor about Secretary Sherman's We had themselves. In the Senate, Voerhees has made his move for them in the form of amendments to the Senate's already had substitute for the repeal of the Resumption Act. If he could invent an amend-ment bad enough to kill the bill it would be a capital piece of good fortune. As it is, his amend-ments will share the fate of fettler's bill, and the "more money" agitators will be permanently muzzled for this season.

General Banks made a stirring speech before the Middlesex Club, of Boston, on Saturday, against the restoration of the Democrats to power. He believed he spirit of the Republican party was to drop the restion of the errors or the excellences of the Adinistration, and unite against the common enemy. All parties had made mistakes, but the Democratic party was different from all others in that it had ever been known to do any good. "There is not," a declared, " a vice or a crime with which it is not the declared, "a vice or a crime with which it is not," tained and degraded. If the people are willing to take the country to them, they can do it; but one may is certain—they will wait a long time before may reach a period affording such an opportunity or completing the victories of the war as the resent." A member of the House is said to have made a

careful canvass of that body, and to have ascerained that it is certain to concur with the Senate n favor of adjournment on June 10. Mr. Wood announces at the same time that his tariff bill is certain to pass the House. It would be safer to bet on the accuracy of the former prediction than of the atter. The Democrats are not auxious to vote on Wood's bill at all, and will snatch at an early adournment as a good way to escape. They
can it means trouble for them in the Eastern and know it means trouble for them in the Eastern and Middle States to have the party committed to so unpopular a measure, and so Mr. Wood will discover before the Fall electrons are over, if his faith is justified by a vote. The fate of the next House can very easily be settled by a vote on that bill.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. Mary Walker is still seriously ill of umonia in Washington. Andrew Johnson's monument will be un-

siled, with much ceremony, on the 28th of May. The Rev. John Jasper, he of the curious ientific theories, is about to appear as a lecturer in the rincipal Northern cities.

Miss Ream's statue of Farragut is nearly finshed, and will probably occupy its pedestal in Farragut Square before next Winter.

Minister John Welsh has presented to the Park Commission of Philadelphia thirty-four oil paintings of views in Pompeit. He bought them in Italy for \$10,000. M. Emile Zola, the author of "L' Assomoir,"

and the leader of the French Realistic school, is decribed as a grave, quiet-looking gentleman, still quite roung, with dark hair, eyes and beard. The funeral of Captain Charles Winter took

place at Cambridge on Sunday, and was attended by Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, Mr. Jefferson, and many other friends of Captain Winter and of his sons. Ex-Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, is

eported to be actively engaged in his profession, in which he has a very large practice. He says little about politics, and is evidently not solicitous for further po-litical advancement, The Hon. E. B. Washburne has just visited

Galveston, where many civilities were offered to him. The News observed gently the day after his departure : The fact that not a few persons of shrewdness and influence have Mr. Washburne in view as next Republican nominee for the presidency adds some special interest to his movements." The Macon Telegraph says: "We are sure

it will send a thrill of joy and enthusiasm to every pa friot heart in Georgia, and especially to the surviving soldiers who drew sword and battled for the Confed. eracy, when it is proclaimed that General Conquitt—the hero of Olusice; our cherished chief magistrate; the statesman, Christian and warrior—will represent the

dear ladies of Bibb County in the imposing ceremonial of laying the corner-stone of the beautiful monument, soon to be erected to the memory of the 'lost cause,' And such is the fact."

"Aunt" Hannah Jackson, a very old colored

woman, and formerly a servant of Andrew Jackson, gave, the other day, with much emetion, this description of her sturdy old master's death: "Sunday morning ! didn't see any change in him. Marse Andrew asked if he knew them all. 'Yes,' he said, 'I know you all, though I can't see you.' And they brought him his spees. and he said he recognized them all. The first thing I knew George Harris cried, 'Oh!' and it was repeated back to the kitchen. Old marse was not dead, but his breath had stopped. All crowded into the room, when Dr. Esseimen said they must go out. The doctor gave him some-thing, and it revived him up, and he lived until 8 o'clock in the evening. White and black were all standing in the room together just before he died. No distinction was shown in the eves of old master. Turning his eyes to where me and George were standing, he said, 'And here's poor George and Hannah; they've been faithful servants to me. I have left it so you will be well taken care of as long as there is a bit of property left." He then called Mrs. Adams up and told her he had fully provided for her, and she would not suffer for anything. Just before he died he preached his own sermon. He said: 'My triends, Christ is no respecter of persons, and what I say to one I say to all, and I have a right to the Tree of Life; prepare to meet me in heaven, where I am going.' And now all cried out 'Look! look!' and old marse was dead."

PLYMOUTH, April 22 .- The steamer Holsatia. with the Hon. Bayard Taylor on board, arrived here to day, on her way to Hamburg. Mr. Taylor and family left the steamer, and will go to London. FLORENCE, April 22 .- General Grant has left

LONDON, April 22.-Lord Beaconsfield has gone to visit Lord Salisbury, Foreign Secretary, at his residence, Hatfield House, in Herttordshire.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

An Omaha poker-player passed in his chips very quietly one day last week. He was playing fivecent ante in a saloon and there were four in the pot. A dispute arose and he made use of a phrase such as this: "I hope Christ will kill me if it isn't so!" He had dealt the hand himself, and as the betting was over, he passed the cards to the player on his left, who shuffled them and then asked him to cut them, giving him a light tap to attract his attention. The blasphemous player did not stir. He was dead.

The university eights will have delightful quarters on the Thames. The Yale Crew will have a boat-house near the village of Gates Ferry, half a mile above the starting point. The headquarters of the Harvard Crew will be a mile distant-half a mile below the starting point of the four-mile course. It is now whispered at Cambridge that if the Freshmen receive from Cornell an absolute refusal to row at New-London, they will yield the point and consent to go to Saratoga.

Temperance after eighty years of gin and eer seems to work well. An English vicar in North Devon knows an aged widow who drank gin freely nutil she turned the corner of fourscore, when she gave it up for beer, and in a few months abandoned stheulants altogether. She had suffered from occasional attacks of gout in her left hand, and was also afflicted with a chronic sore on one of her toes. Her speedy and sudden exit from the world was generally predicted; but she is still in the land of the living, bale and hearty. The gout has vanished; her toe is healed; and she remains a living monument of the good arising from the sudden adoption of a non-alcoholic regimen. She is now in her eighty-third year; she frequently walks in her son's garden without any covering on her head; her emory is excellent; she can repeat lengthy prayers, and she bids fair to become a centenarian. This tale apand she bids that to become a cententram. Instance, pars at first sight to have an excellent temperance moral, but the asints "end-man" of The Telegraph point of the whole-the oid lady's experience may lead more than one ancient toper to remark, "Fil go on derinking gin and beer until Fin fourseore, and after that I'll drink nothing but water, and live till a hundred." THE TRIBUNE has called attention several

times to the utter untrustworthiness of the Roman correspondents of several London papers, and espetaily the representative of The Times, respecting the policy of the Vatican and the proceedings of the Sacred College. Cardinal Manning, on his return to England a fortnight ago, after an absence of five months, referred with fine irony to the fatuity with which these correspondents had made themselves ridiculous by their misrepresentations. He told Lord Ripon and the delegation who visited him at Westminster, that he learned day by day, for the first time, from the Italian papers, and eriodically from the correspondents in Rome of leading ournals in England, the counsels he had given, the parties he was leading, the number of his supporters, the vehemence of his language, and the isolation in which his eminent and indignant colleagues at last left him. No readers of this contemporaneous history were more amused with it than his colleagues themselves, who daily condoled with him over his misconduct. If, at such a moment, in presence of such events, under such such a moment, in presence of such events, under such responsibilities, and surrounded by such an assembly, the highest and the most angust on earth, he had so fat forgetten bimself as to act and speak, even for a moment, as newspapers had said, his friends would have had a just right to be ashamed of him, and he should have been in conscience bound to be more profoundly ashamed of himself. He vointed no obligation in making the two following statements: first, that no proposition of his was ever so much as contested by his colleagues; and, secondly, that he had the happiness to be always and the transfer of the more of the transfer of the majority. He might say the all but manifer. the two following statements: first, that no propor his was ever so much as contested by his coller and, secondly, that he had the happiness to be anti-d to the imajority, he might say the all but us ity, of the Sacred College.

A book-agent has appealed to the code of honor. L. M. DeMott, who has been selling illustrated day evening an auction sale at Withington & Williams's rooms, Trenton, N. J., and bid \$50 for a gold watch. When it was knocked down to him, he stated that he had not the money with him, but if it were sent to his hotel, the Trenton House, the next morning, he would pay for it. Mr. Williams accordingly took the watch at the appointed time, when he was informed by Mr. DeMott that he had not the money yet, and would have to draw upon his firm for the amount. Mr. Williams ald he was satisfied that Mr. DeMott was a leafer. An exchange of angry words took place, and later in he day Mr. Williams received the following note: Dear Sir : On account of a slight misunderstanding exsting between you and L. M. DeMott, esq., of London, as his friend I request an explanation and apology from ou. A refusal on your part to grant this will necessitate a meeting. I will be pleased to confer with any tate a meeting. I will be pleased to consider when the freedom house, this affermeon, between the hours of 3 and 4. Hoping this little difficulty will be amicably settled, I am yours respectfully, J. F. Roeselle." Mr. Williams sent back word that he had no apology to make. Mr. Roeselle replied that Mr. DeMott felt himself deeply aggrieved and desired to meet Mr. Williams and friend at Edge Hill Grove, neks County, Penn., at sunrise on the next morning aster Day). Mr. Williams, like a sensible man, had a book-agent and his friend arrested on Saturday

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

This society gave its last concert for this eason at Chickering Hall, last evening. The programme, which was rendered under the leadership of Mr. Fiorio, consisted in the first part of madrigals, part-songs and choruses, among them Mendelssohn's splendid setting of the XLIIId Psaim. The work of the chorus, which numbered about fifty voices, was as a general thing very good, and Mr. Florio deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. The second part was formed by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen, which was given in full. It is for four solo voices and chorus. The music is bright and often spirited, somewhat in the style of Mendelssohn, and there are one or two pretty airs and concerted pieces. The choruses are not heavy, and the work can not, even in its most dramatic passages, be said to be strong, but it is a pleasant little piece, and so far as the chorus was concerned was excellently given. The solo quartet, however, was not very good.

"IN THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA." The stage at Niblo's was all agog last night with a throng of extraordinary beings-a "sublime creation" the play was called in the bill; and indeed this was only a step from the truth. A tropical garden, with half-beclouded full moon and green vines on a colonnade wall, served as far as could be seen for the " Halls of Montezuma." This scene lasted two hours and a half at least, and probably longer. Still the performance was a series of dissolving views. The rapidity with which strange creatures came and went and came again, gave variety at least, and sufficiency of it. They were all bedecked with sparkling coronets, flashing breastplates, necklaces and jewelled sandais that startled the beholder. A calcium light revived his awe whenever it flagged. There were ebony slaves in bright armor carrying enormous battleclubs; there was a princess—there might have been several, but one certainly was there-who now was trembling for her life and now singing a ditty near the foot-lights; there was also a melancholy but active being whom the bill esiled "a female Iago," and while she plotted to bring a monstrous birth to the world's light, she danced as a clown and made everyoody laugh; there were many others-a very population which seemed to flow forward and then recede with the restlessness of the ses. Niblo's in these latter days can amuse, in its way, if it lo not instruct-at any rate this was the case last night, for after three hours' sitting people laughed and applauded as though they hoped the play would never